

## Art analysis of the classification from 2024

This has been written in 2025.

The main objective is to classify the publications by themes and sub-theme.

### The work from 2024

It seems to work well. However there are two possible issues:

- There are not enough themes to cover all the possible scientific publications.

Let's consider only the publications that are related to the given themes.

- The classification is only made on the *abstract* of the publication, and not on the title or even the keywords that the *Google Scholar API* could give for instance.

I think it could be good if we gave the title, the abstract and the retrieved keywords altogether to the *classify\_abstract\_combined()* function.

It will give the related *theme* if the publication is within the covered range of themes.

In fact, it may be necessary to replace the *Flask API* because:

```
WARNING: This is a development server.  
Do not use it in a production deployment.  
Use a production WSGI server instead.
```

It could be useful to integrate the classification code into the server implementation. Here is the plan on this picture:

### Better *README* file and *explanations*.

I had some issues to launch the *flask* app.

Here is a more detailed guide on how to use it for **python3.13**:

```
cd classification/code/  
python3 -m venv .env_classification  
source .env_classification/bin/activate  
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

where the *requirements.txt* file is:

```
spacy==3.8.7  
flask==3.1.1  
nltk==3.9.1  
scikit-learn==1.6.1
```

Then do:

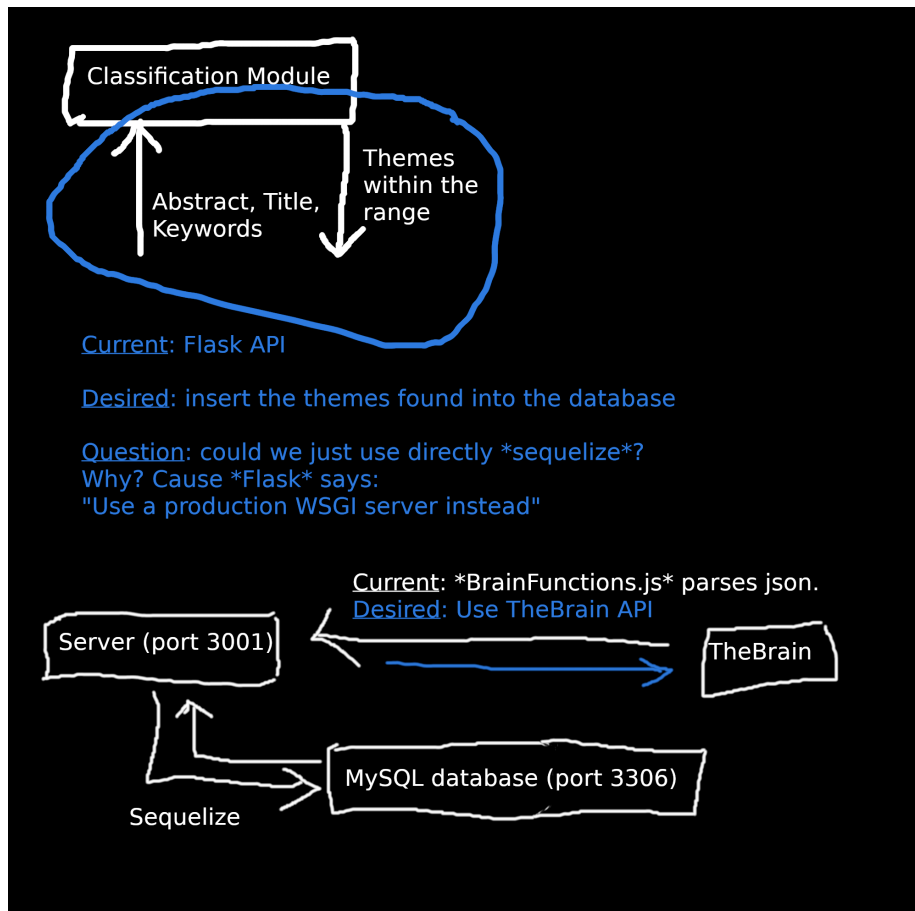


Figure 1: Classification Module

```
python -m spacy download en_core_web_lg  
./start_classification.sh
```

If there is the error port 5000 already used, just do:

```
ps aux | grep app.py  
kill -9 <app.py pid>
```

## My own thoughts about the idea

The solution is good, nothing to add, except there are not enough themes.

### The different solutions that already exist.

It is possible to use a *Natural Language Processing* to get better results. However, it is not that easy.

In fact, I just need to use **BERT** which is an *NLP model (+68M monthly downloads)*. It could be very powerful, more powerful than the current *classification* model.

But the current model from 2024 is good, I don't want to mess with it.

**EOF**